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must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Pitching Into Congress

American citizens are as privileged to criticise as they are to commend their elected officials. If it is honest and competent, criticism is a most desirable thing; but the practice easily degenerates into a pernicious and dangerous habit. This is unquestionably the case with the

present epidemic of Congress baiting. Washington is just now the haunt of various literary sleuths whose evident purpose is to convince the American people that their Congress is a corrupt and incapable body. The House is denounced and the Senate is condemned. A magazine of high standing promises a series of articles which "will reveal a condition of affairs [in the Senate] at which the average American will stand aghast." Another, also of high standing, refers to the Senate as an "obstructive and in a way a criminal body. In a recent newspaper article Mr. LINCOLN STEFFENS refers to the House as "frightened," "factional" and "cow-

The danger of this form of public entertainment is evidently not well understood. Whether the American Congress is or is not composed of high minded. incorruptible patriots seeking only the welfare of the country, there is nothing but danger in efforts to shake the faith of the people in the integrity and the ability of its legislation as a whole. Certain writers and journalists have seen fit to constitute themselves a jury to sit in judgment on the acts of Congress. Regardless of consequences, they nake use of their ink and paper to excite and to stimulate antagonism and to provoke hostility to that which they condemn chiefly because of a difference of view and opinion. Patriotism and fidelity to American institutions demand that Congress shall be respected. Without respect there can be no confidence. Without confidence in lawmakers there can be no respect for law. Those who seek to undermine that confidence and to destroy respect are playing with matches in dangerous proximity to a powder magazine

The average of integrity and patriotism in the Congress is the average of the integrity and the patriotism of the country. Turn out the entire Senate and House and elect to-morrow a new set of Senators and Representatives and the average of the new body would probably be about the same as that of the present organization. The Congress is an institution upon which our whole political passes into history. Congress changes | must protect its children. its membership! but it is, nevertheless, a permanent and continuing institution. Its reputation carries over from one administration to another. The present campaign of assault upon the Federal Legislature is a menace to the welfare of the nation and discreditable to anybody who participates in it from motives that are not crystalline.

Manifestly False.

When Tammany Hall finds itself in trouble, whenever a faction in the orinization desires a change in its leadhip, the report is put in circulation at the Hon. RICHARD CROKER is to be dled back from Ireland.

So deep was the impression of strength d ability made by Mr. CROKER in the vs when politics received his undied attention that this report is sure be believed by somebody whenever s revived.

here are two excellent reasons, hower, why it should not receive the least

In the first place, Mr. CROKER does ot want to assume again the arduous nd wearing duties of political leader-

In the second place, even if Mr. CROKER d want to sit again at the head of the table in Tammany Hall he couldn't the job.

A Sociologist's Check.

The Hon. POULTNEY BIGELOW has sent Colonel HENRY WATTERSON a check \$1,000. This sum is to be forfeited if on a fair investigation the assertions de by Mr. BIGELOW in the course of recent protracted study of conditions n the Isthmus are proved untrue.

This offer is not in the nature of a wager. It is not aleatory. Mr. BIGEis of too lofty a nature to bet upon ertainty, and certainty is his specialty. his Isthmian conclusions are susned he gets back the check. It is possible that he should lose, but if the estigation should be unfair, presumby the one thousand goes to Colonel TITERSON or some other great and

thy cause. But how can a "fair" investigation be ad? Colonel WATTERSON has the judicial temperament, the sober intellect, the even balance of the faculties required for the high task; but he cannot go to the Isthmus. The Gray Wolves howl along its shore. Besides, Mr. BIGELOW holds that the canal strip is unsanitary and unhealthful. It is right. They might have been alive toagainst public policy to permit the ex- day if the Pure Food bill had become a portation to that mephitic region of the law in their day. Mr. Toshach sneers Great Silent Man of Louisville. Nor at folks who have what he calls "adulcan any other of the howlers at the howing Gray Wolf pack be spared. If lives are to be imperilled or lost in the inquiry, they must not be lives of the ew remaining defenders of the Consti- he comes from Brooklyn.

It would be useless to have an investi- | we summon. Mrs. ELLEN RICHARDS, | In the face of such a year's work as that

prejudiced followers of ROOSEVELT and TAFT. No time, no facts could produce any effect upon those obstinate minds.

In the cause of duty and truth Mr. Isthmus has shown. Clearly he is the | coal tar products? only available man for the job.

King Christian IX.

King CHRISTIAN IX. of Denmark had lived to be the oldest reigning sovereign in Europe, though several others, including his own son, the Hellenic King GEORGE, exceed the number of years of his long reign, having come to the throne at an earlier age. His rule of fortythree years over Denmark has not been marked by great wisdom or statesmanship. The blunders following upon his accession helped Prussia and Austria in their aggressions and brought about the loss of Schleswig and Holstein, and in later years he found himself frequently in conflict with his people.

It was the remarkable display of happy domestic life on the throne, fully comparable to that of Queen VICTORIA in England, and the patriarchal gatherings at his summer homes as he grew old that made King CHRISTIAN notable. The romance of royalty had full play with him and his children. A younger son of a younger branch, his own succession to the Danish throne was wholly out of the regular order. His son was selected to be King of the Hellenes, and his grandson only the other day was chosen as a King for Norway. His daughters, ALEXANDRA, DAGMAR, THYRA, are the Queen of England, the Empress Dowager of Russia and the Duchess of Cumberland, who but for the war of 1866 would be Queen of Hanover.

The yearly gathering of children and grandchildren of such political importance about the old King and Queen epeated so often could not help making an impression. All rank seemed to be dropped when the children came home. and King Christian managed to keep on good terms with all, including his sons-in-law. He is credited with having averted a lot of mischief in Europe by his advice as head of the family.

His death puts an end to the visits to openhagen, which had demonstrated that there is political force sometimes in family alliances. Will his English and his Russian descendants be inclined to hold together now?

The Other Side.

Without prejudice to the merits and demerits of the so-called Pure Food bill, we may be permitted to record the fact that it is propelled largely by the "club women" of the United States. A per- famous Falls will ere long be little more suasive and powerful army which to resist is difficult and to criticise ungallant. Its campaign is impulsive, ardent and sweeping. Much motion and emotion is disengaged. The cold and fishy eve of science blinks and is dazzled as these impetuous crusaders rush along.

It is not for Mere Man to question the assertions made with such freedom and conviction. It is his humble duty, and should be his privilege, to accept "results," as the insurance agents say. Everything, then, is adulterated in this adulterate age. The sophistications are harmful. The health of the nation sufsystem rests. Presidents come and go, fers, without knowing it; and the all-Each makes his own reputation and wisdom of the paternal Government a candidate for Governor. So is the Hon.

RINGTON, secretary of the Massachulanguage like this:

the remarks of club women on the subject of adulterated food. You will see that these women are most excited over lemon extract, raspberry jam and tomato catsup, which they assert are poisoning the people. To these three they add now and then blackberry brandy, and by the emphasis upon it one would think that blackberry brandy were fed to new born babes."

Stuff! Has Dr. HARRINGTON never heard of the adulterated blackberry wine of Pennsylvania? Doesn't he know that the youth of our land are being poisoned by coal tar dyes? Doesn't he know that danger, disease and death lurk at the soda fountain and the candy counter? "Do you suppose," he asks superciliously, "that the State of Massachusetts would ever allow poison to be sold as food?" It allows it to be sold as drink, subject to the 11 P. M. closing provision and the Hon. Jumping John MORAN. And now see the secretary lug in statistics, as if they could prove anything one doesn't care to have proved:

of the thousands of suspected food samples which were brought in last year by our inspectors. and they are going among the stores all the time to watch for the sale of such goods, only five were found to contain poison, and the men who manufactured that food will never be guilty of the offence again, for each of them had to pay a fine of \$200."

Undoubtedly these inspectors are eager to deny the universal demand for pure, Government inspected food. Dr. HAR-RINGTON is an accomplished chemist and toxicologist. He has labored with a perhaps misdirected zeal for pure milk, forgetting the incalculably greater importance of pure raspberry jam. But whatever be his intelligence or distinction, his best friends will scarcely pretend

that he is a club woman. One more example of masculine envy jealousy and uncharitableness must be nailed to the wall. A Mr. Toshach rushes

into these scandalous averments: " It does not establish the noxious property of any article to state that it will dye a woollen cloth, any more than your righteousness can be determined by the color of your hair or eyes. It is not fair to use the term nitrate of potassium, which is Greek to the ordinary reader, when saltpetre would be plain to him. This was used to prepare corned beef before we were born, and notwithstanding millions have died who have eaten it with cabbage the process continues."

Millions have died! And served them teritis," which prevents people who have it from "being just." We wish to be perfeetly just to Mr. TOSHACH. We shall say nothing more against him than that

One woman witness against Pure Food

gation committee composed of blindly | the Boston Transcript tells us, sits in | across the water our own miserable showing "her office in the Institute of Technology, where she fits men to serve in the Board of Health laboratories all over the United States." Will it be believed that this BIGELOW will not spare himself. He is traitor to her sex-we had almost saidimmune, as his long residence on the actually blames it for the iniquities of

" As for the dyes to distinguish inferiority, so long as women can be imposed upon manufacturers will impose upon them. There are some women who expect strawberries to keep red when they are preserved, and of course to cater to their fancy the men who put up the strawberries will add red oloring, because they want to sell their goods. The same is true of the tinted catsups. Some man puts in benzoic acid, but it comes back on the woman who wants that color. We ought to have pure food and we ought to get what we pay for, but it must not be said that 47 per cent. or even 25 per cent. of the food on the market is adulterated when there is only 2 per cent."

Why must it not be said? And can't he all-wisdom at Washington make the catsup lose its tint and the woman her desire for tint? Unfortunately Mrs. RICHARDS, in spite of her fitness for fitting man for health laboratory work, is a belated individualist:

" As for legislation, and the national Pure Food bill, the women must make certain that they are not playing into the hands of the manufacturers. Every State Board of Health has a laboratory, and Massachusetts there is a model law. If we cannot support the unit, the national law is still further from the people, it is less American. There is less possibility that they think for themselves."

Units are pitiful things. The people can't protect their insides. Mrs. RICH-ARDS sitting in her laboratory doesn't hear the grand, sweet song that now possesses the country: Federate! Asseverate! Regulate!

Preserving Niagara. The preservation of the Falls of Niagara involves an international agreement and Federal legislation perhaps trenching somewhat on the rights of the State of New York. Yet for the attainment of the desired end it is not to be doubted that the people of New York would gladly waive their right in the matter and leave the Government a free hand to enter into agreement with England for the salvation of the Falls.

The bills recently introduced by Mr. PLATT in the Senate and Mr. BURTON in the House are steps in the right direction. Mr. PLATT's bill proposes that the President be authorized to ask the British Government to form an international committee for investigation and consideration of the matter, with a view to the permanent protection of the water supply. Both Canadians and Americans are now drawing heavily on the supply for mechanical purposes. Further raids are threatened, and unless they are prevented by international action the world than a cliff.

Senator PLATT states the case as clearly and concisely as it is possible to state it. He says:

The time has come when it seems to be abso tely necessary that there should be concerted action between the United States and Canada on this subject. The beauties of Niagara should be preserved, and the encroachments on the flow of the water can be checked only by harmonious action between the two countries

This bill should encounter neither delay nor opposition.

The Gate City Sugar Trust.

Great times for Georgia journalists. Colonel ESTILL of the Savannah News is CLARK HOWELL of the Atlanta Constitu-Now, we hold it is not decent for a tion. So is the Hon. HOKE SMITH, forscientific gent like Dr. CHARLES HAR- merly of the Atlanta Journal, which booms him early and often. And the setts Board of Health, to use frivolous Hon. JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, editor of the Atlanta News, wants to be a Sena-"The clipping bureau is simply deluging us with | tor in Congress. One DANIEL, business manager of Mr. GRAVES's paper, has enjoined that fount of eloquence and honey tree from writing and reprinting pieces in celebration of himself and his boom in his own paper. The mandate of the courts has diminished temporarily the output of the Graves sugar works. Mr. GRAVES and his helpers considered Thursday "The Lee National Memorial," Educational Rally," "A Cure for Cancer." The old johntemplar sough and swirl, the roses and rainbows, the tenderness, the melliloquence, the fudge were mostly absent. No passionate letters and extracts from Cowaneta or Coonville breathed the love of Crackerdom for the great, the gifted, the gorgeous, the gracious GRAVES. Yet if he was lost to success? politics he was seen in commerce. His editorial poem on "The Retail Men Hold the Key" is a wonder and a joy: The rallroads, the real estate men, the hotels,

the banks are all responding royally." " How royal is the promise of a superb and splen

did traffic.

" Plank down their cash with royal heartiness

and with royal liberality." Friday night the unsoured milk of Mr GRAVES'S kind and gentle nature flowed in full pails in the leading editorial article. What are injunctions to such a

man? Take home a pitcherful: "The morals that are to be deduced from men's lives and from their influence are among the most helpful and wholesome things in our civilization. " 'Lives of great men all remind us.

We can make our lives sublime. And not only the lives of great men. but, as it occurs to the News, much more frequently the lives of strong men and good men, men who labor nobly and successfully and usefully in minor spheres of action, are just as wholesome to point a moral and to adorn a tale as the incidents which are created by their activity. Further than this, we have felt that the best way to make a man good was to persuade him that he was doing good. Many a good man has had his life changed and consecrated to usefulness by the public expression of the belief

that he was doing good and wholesome work." Read that, DANIEL! Why can't you do good? Why can't you be good?

A detailed statement is before us of the new ship tonnage built in the United Kingdom in 1905. It records the product of sixty-eight shipbuilding firms, whose output ranged from 3,050 to 88,632 tons. Only nineteen of the sixty-eight firms produced less than 11,000 tons during the year, and seven of the firms produced from 58,190 to 86.632 tons each. Twelve of the firms produced from 30,000 to 50,000 tons each.

How long shall it be before we have sixty eight American shipbuilding firms equalling the British total of 1,744,402 tons, practically every ton of which is for foreign

trade?

is a mortification to the spirit. The announcement of the itinerary and sailing date of the Hon. WILLIAM HYMEN TAFT's second great excursion to summer seas is awaited with increasing eagerness by many interested persons.

SUCCESS THAT FAILS.

Confession and Complaint of a Modest Prosperous Man.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Many years ago I came here from a country town, poor as any boy could well be; found employment in a large concern, bettered my position year after year; became a partner, then the head of the concern. Made my for-tune, a large one: now retired.

When I die I shall leave my children each a fortune, but when I think it over day after day I can only be ashamed of it all. I suppose I was no worse than the others: I know some were worse than I. I could always say, "It's good business," but I forgot that there was such a thing as a square deal. If I could get the better of an associate or a customer or an employee, I did. Anything that I could do to attain my own success was good business, and I did it.

I have given to charity, headed subscriptions, but it doesn't satisfy me. I know what I have done wasn't manly. Last night I sat with other so-called successful men. I studied them. When they can't help think-

ing, they think just as I do. The modern success is rank failure. It has made this country rich; it has made it great; it has made its people selfish and unprincipled. I would give all I possess tonight if I could say: "I have given every one a square deal. I have done no man a wrong. Think it over: it will mean a lot to you some

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

KARAT HEODORI.

Reminiscence of a Personal Meeting With the Turkish Diplomat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By the death of Alexander Pasha, Karatheodori, announced in this morning's Sun, Turkey has lost a statesman who, under any other ruler than Abdul Hamid II., might have rendered great services both to his sovereign and to his country. The report of his death recalls an incident that took place immediately after the signature of the treaty of San Stefano in 1878 that gave me an insight into the man's haracter and revealed his value.

I had occasion to call on him at the Foreign Office in relation to the newly concluded treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, and found him as were all the officials at Constantinople at the time, greatly agitated over what they regarded as the abandonment

constantinople at the time, greatly agitated over what they regarded as the abandonment of Turkey by Europe and the terms they had been forced to accept by Russia.

Telling me that he relied on my discretion not to make public what he wished to say, he proceeded to lay before me the whole situation with which as Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs he was fully acquainted. His grievances were those of a loyal subject of the Sultan without any trace of religious or racial antipathy toward his Mussulman fellow subjects. He spoke feelingly on the other hand of the disability which religious reasons on the part of the Mussulman rulers of the country imposed on the Christian subjects of the empire. He emphasized particularly the denial of the right to bear arms and fight in the ranks with their Moslem countrymen against their common enemy, and illustrated the consequence by saying. There is a cousin of my own who is an excellent soldier at this moment an officer of a Russian regiment now before the gates of Constantinople, who had military ambitions but could not gratify them in the service of his own country.

Continuing to develop his ideas, he expressed himself as desirous of seeing all distinctions between the Mussulmans and Christians abolished for the good of their common country, and predicted that unless they were the break up of the Ottoman Empire was inevitable. Of the Sultan Abdul Hamid, then only a short time on the throne, he had no very pronounced opinion, but was inclined to fear, owing to the circumstances under which he came to occupy it and his being altogether in the hands of the reactionary party, that little was to be expected in the way of enlightenment and progress.

I saw Karatheodori Effendi, as he then was, many times after, and later at Berlin at the time of the congress where he was the colleague of Mehemet Ali Pasha, afterward murdered by the Albanians at Diakovar. His pessimism as to the future of Turkey was confirmed by what took place at the conference, at which he described himself as

GOVERNMENT CLERKS. Defence of Them. With Some Remarks

to Mr. Shawtand the Golden Caif. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Thanks be to SUN for a little common sense on the subject of Government clerks at Washington. Years ago I was a clerk there, and for many years since I have

been in private employ. All things considered, I prefer the latter, but still I am unable to see what there is so degrading or contemptible about the former condition. Thousands of men toil day in and day out as bookkeepers, stenographers, salesmen for private employers, doing the best they know how in the are usually few enough. These men are not de spised because they do not give up a certainty for a mere chance of more brilliant success in some

Harvie Jordan's Endeavor," "The Negro | untried field. True hearted and sensible people respect them for it, I think.

But let a man be a Government clerk and he is held up to scorn because he does not give up work in which he has experience, which he understands. which (humble though it be) he has at least succeeded in, and at the risk of suffering and distress to those dependent on him, launch out in some ambitious project which experienced men will not dispute has at least an even chance of failure. Does Secretary Shaw realize how much oppor-

tunity- mere chance has had to do with his own success? Does he not know that many men just as deserving, quite as industrious, perhaps really as able, and let us hope with more humanity and common sense, occupy humble positions in life through no fault of their own, meriting better things but enduring disappointment and discour agement bravely in the sight of God and man for

Let us pull down this golden calf which in the modern tongue is called "success," and place in the shrine a truer and nobler inspiration called "duty." Then shall we have fewer bank defalcations, fewer thieving employees, less graft in low and high finance, less brilliant rottenness, in short, and a better and sounder social and national life. BROOKLYN, Jan. 29.

Views of a Railway Mail Clerk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: Your editorial on Secretary Shaw's speech before the department clerks at Washington was fine. The environment of men may make their expenses greater. If the average clerk should report for work at the Treasury Department in the same attire as the mechanic at the navy yard he would not be admitted. It costs more to live in Washington than in many of the small towns through the country. The Secretary shows that he is crassly ignorant

of one of the most important departments of the Government, the railway mail service. I have grave doubts if he could become a first class railway postal clerk in six years. As an illustration. the writer has committed to memory 27,500 post-offices by route and 15,000 by countles. He has to

The average pay of rallway postal clerks is \$1.000 greatly to be regretted.

a year. They are away from home six days and must pay their own expenses. No allowance for The Southerne travelling expenses. A missent morning paper is ancient history, and they go everywhere. If the Secretary would take a trip on a fast mail train where they work morning papers he would realize that it takes years of study and practice to make a first class railway mail clerk. If any railway postal clerk who lives in Washington, New York or any other large city can save money he's a wonder This may be lese majeste; therefore do not print R. P. O. CLERK. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.

Pride of an American. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: men inspire me with pride by their good taste, good sense and good manners. Just at present two Americans of conspicuous prominence in the com-munity are preparing to be matried, and their personal and official friends are selecting the gifts that are to be offered to them. I find the great mass of the public busy putting the acid test on the gifts, speculating as to the price they would fetch in the market. it is a splendid exhibition of those virtues tha

make our public life and commercial practices the der of all civilization. PETER MOON. THE BRONK, Jan. 29

RATE BILLS IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- The discussion of the railway rate question in the House has proceeded along the lines of pure hypothesis. There has been an assumption that Congress could do, lawfully and constitutionally, whatever it saw fit to do in the matter It has been assumed that Congress possesses and may exercise the power to fix and to regulate rate changes. It has also been assumed that this power may be delegated to an administrative body, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This ground has been taken in spite of the fact that rate fixing is a legislative act, while the functions and powers of the commission are purely administrative. In his Raleigh speech of October 19 Mr. Roosevelt again and again referred to the commission as an "administrative body." the Hepburn bill and the other bills to which the House committee has given consideration vest in that body powers and functions which are admittedly legislative in their nature. This fact is not changed by change in the language employed. A legislative power is exercised whether the commission fixes and makes effective a "reasonable rate," that is, a specific rate, or a "reasonable, just and impartial rate, which shall be the maximum," that is, a rate which is not specifically fixed, but which may not be exceeded. Either is a rate fixing process involving legislative powers. In the Senate the Dolliver bill is regarded

as the "Administration" measure, corresponding in general to the Hepburn bill in the House. Both proceed on the basis of the same assumption, namely, the rate fixing power of Congress and the exercise of delegated legislative power by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Both evade fundamental legal and constitutional questions. Both of these bills, and various others which are like unto them, stand upon the issue of economic expediency regardless of legal or constitutional limitations. In the House little attention has been paid to this underlying issue. It is evident that the Senate will give a larger attention to this phase of the matter, and it is probable that the battle in the Senate will centre upon the question of the lawful powers of Congress and commission rather than upon the point of economic expediency. The so-called "obstruction" interposed by notable leaders in that body springs out of objection to any measure in which economic expediency is made to override the laws of the land.

The action of the House may be regarded as a response to a more or less intelligent public clamor. The Senate was created and exists for the very purpose of acting as a balance wheel at just such times. Its most important duty is to see that whatever is done is done lawfully. If the laws are wrong, they may be changed. But while the laws are as they are, the Senate is bound to see that legislative enactments are in accordance with them.

The House has reviewed the economic features of the matter, and the Senate committee has conducted an exhaustive investigation along the same line. It has been shown in both bodies that unlawful and unjust discrimination has been the practice of many lines of transportation. It has been shown that the custom is almost universally condemned, and that the public is in favor of drastic laws which will prohibit the practice and punish severely any who may continue it. It has not been shown that, except in very infrequent instances, there is or has been any reasonable complaint of excessive rate charges.

It has not been clearly shown that, under the Constitution, even Congress itself has the power to dictate transportation charges. It has been but indifferently shown that, possessing the power itself, Congress may delegate that power to a non-Congressional administrative body. Eminent authorities contend it has the power and may delegate Equally eminent authorities doubt and deny both the possession of power and the right to delegate it if possessed. It is with this feature of the case that the Senate is most likely to concern itself. The upper house in our national legislature is less disposed than is the lower branch to give approval to measures that will not stand

examination by the Supreme Court. It is not at all imperative that this matter be decided next week, next month or even next year. The country has thriven wonderfully under the existing system. Our trade, both domestic and foreign, is greater than that of any earlier period in our history Above all, in its efforts to arrive at sane places God has put them in, trying to support their families as best they can, not devoid of ambition, but making the best of their opportunities, which ing legal and constitutional questions of exceeding intricacy and supreme importance, the Senate should not be made a target for charges of wilful and wicked

"obstructiveness." Old Guard Hat Checks and Politics

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: In regard to he criticism of the Old Guard from your correspondents, permit me to say that every ticket ssued for the Old Guard Ball was accompanied by a printed slip showing that gentlemen's hat checks would be \$2. No charge for ladies. No one was obliged to come. Whether the charge is too great or not is a matter of some discussion among the At every ball guests always pay som members. At every ball guests always pay some amount for hat checks. Some income must be had pay expenses.

In regard to the internal affairs of the Old Guard. would say that, owing to an extraordinary and diculous constitution and by laws, the members of the Old Guard have little or nothing to say about its affairs. The board of officers, about a dozen in all, have almost absolute control. We have done something lately, and if our kind critics will pos sess their souls in patience there will be something more doing soon and the O. G. will come out right NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

No Portrait of Whitney in Navy Department. Washington correspondence of the Indianapolis News. Portraits of Cabinet officers in recent years have been painted at figures as low as \$200. A good many men present paintings of themselves to the departments, and below the grade of Cabinet off departments, and below the grade of Cabinet officers in the various bureaus where this collecting
practice obtains there is no other way of getting
them except by personal gift. Considerable surprise is expressed that William C. Whitney never
gave his portrait to the Navy Department, nor has
his family done so since his death. He was one
of the great Secretaries of the Navy, and of course
the financial aspects of the transactions do not
ngure. He evidently had some objection either
to the custom or the presence of his portrait in
the group. There is a story at the Department
that he had a portrait painted for this purpose
but that on its completion he liked it so much that offices by route and 15,000 by counties. He has to know all the postal laws and regulations at the average of 98 per centum.

but that on its completion he liked it so much that he decided to keep it in the family. The list is nearly complete. The absence of his likeness is

The Southerners in New York

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Many Southerners have found their work in New York and learned to love the beautiful city next to home, but I think we never loved it so well as to day tt paid tribute to the memory of our General

The Tiff. Within a perfect touring car

With all contraptions laden. In veil and goggles stiffy sat A perfect auto maiden. A perfect auto man sat near.

His togs his form disguising: The great indifference they showed Was really most surprising. Despite that circumstances gave

The very best of chances.
They found no need to snuggle close Nor ventured stolen glauces. And though the auto bowled along With proper speed and clatter,

Dan Cupid crawled down underneath

MCLANDBURGH WILSON

THE CASE OF THE SCYTHIAN.

A Statement by the London, Liverpool and Globe Fire Insurance Company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An editorial in your paper this morning on "The Burning of the Yacht Scythian" contains, inadvertently I am sure, reflections upon this company and its methods in endeavoring to recover a portion of the money which the verdict of the jury conclusively establishes was improperly taken from this company.
I trust, therefore, that with what has always seemed to me your spirit of fairness and justice you will permit me to call your attention and that of your readers to the following facts:

Our settlement of the loss on this vessel in

1900 was, in the opinion of Mrs. Parker, as

evidenced by a letter received from her at

The setthe time, "prompt and generous." tlement of this loss was based upon sworn inventories of the articles claimed to be on the vessel at the time of the fire. On statements being made to us in 1904, and which were, on much inquiry, amply corroborated, we finally claimed from Mrs. Parker a sum representing the value of the items we believed we could show to the satisfaction of the jury were not on the vessel at the time loss. We neither directly nor indirectly made any allegation touching the burning of the vessel. Our complaint in the suit instituted for recovery alleged errors in burning of the vessel. Our complaint in the suit instituted for recovery alleged errors in fact and at the conclusion of the testimony of our witnesses not one word had been said touching the origin of the fire. In the cross-examination of Capt. Cardiff certain disclosures were deliberately drawn out by the counsel for the defence relating to the circumstances attending the burning of the vessel and we are not in any degree responsible for the publicity which followed.

Nothing is said in The Sun editorial about our having discredited the testimony of the witness Nolan by showing that he made two oaths regarding the stores alleged to be on board in direct contradiction. Nolan swore to an inventory showing that the Seythian had on board at the time of the fire food supplies aggregating \$1,600, when in point of fact, on May 29, 1900, two days before the yacht sailed on its disastrous voyage to Boston, the Seythian's owners bought from James E. Morris & Co. \$18 worth of groceries for use on the yacht, when it then had on board according to the inventory, \$200 worth of precisely the same kind of stuff. Morris's books also showed that the aggregate purchase of goods for the Scythian during the year 1899 was not one-half the value of the stores that Nolan swore were on the yacht at the time she was burned. The marine protest signed by Nickerson showed that on the way to Boston the yacht had to stop at Nantucket for provisions, and the captain of the boat that put out the fire on the Scythian and towed her into Boston—a wholly disinterested witness—distinctly stated under oath that the crew were "starved" when he rescued them after the fire on the Scythian had been stirted.

Nothing also is said in your editorial as to our having impaired or nullified the testimony of the winness of issuinctly stated under oath that the crew were "starved" when he rescued them after the fire on the Scythian had been stirted.

Nothing also is said in your editorial as to our having impaired of nullified the testimon yof the winness of

en recorded.
The verdict of the jury, while not allowing refull claim, yet testified that articles of the lue of \$3,326.85 (double the amount of the mallotted to us on our half of the insurance) regnot on board the yacht at the time of the fire.

In conclusion, we do most earnestly offer our protest against the use of the words in next to the concluding paragraph of the editorial in The Sun that we made a charge characterized in said editorial as "criminal and awful." We respectfully submit that we made a such charge.

made no such charge.

HENRY W. EATON, Resident Manager.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.

Shaping the New Football Rules.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE At the meeting of the football rules committee last Saturday reports of the sub-committees were read and discussed, but no final vote of the entire committee was taken on any of the points considered. The work of the day consisted in getting the new definitions and tentative rulings in clear shape for consideration by the constituents of the committeemen in the college world. The committee has gone about its task in a workmanlike way Few words are best always, and especially o in a set of rules, where simplicity is strength. Every phrase in the code is a possible loop-

Every phrase in the code is a possible loophole for will football strategists who have at heart the record of their own teams rather than the welfare of the sport; and a single carelessly worded clause may wreck the work of reform. Few changes—and those not radical—are needed.

The sub-committees in charge of the ethics of the game are making progress, the administration of the game is safe in their hands and the abolition of all practices in any way tending to professionalism is assured. The rule makers are, however, having more trouble.

sured. The rule makers are, however, having more trouble.

If ten yards gain is to be required, it should be in four downs, not three, allowing two and one-half yards, instead of the present yard and a quarter, to the down. If the forward pass is to be permitted at all, it should be allowed free of restricting rules, which will impose an additional responsibility upon the already overburdened field officials.

Here, however, are the essentials: Eliminate, or at least reduce, the piling up on a runner when he is down with the ball; that will hit home at the dirty work. Keep seven men on the forward line all the time, restricting the offence formations to the four backs; then there can be no mass play.

It is all beautifully simple. It is what football people almost universally desire. It is what the amalgamated committee would legislate for in a minute if the intemperate element of reform had not blocked the way. It is what they ought to legislate for, with confidence that next October and November, on the field, it will make good.

New York, Jan. 29.

Who Wants Twenty-five Elk? TO THE POLICE OF THE SUN SIT. A friend of propagation has authorized me to offer to any re sponsible organization or individual who will liberate them on infenced land in the Adirondacks and give a pledge that they will be protected after liberation, a herd of twenty five elk, all wild torest bred and in spiendid condition, such organization or individual to assume the expense of transportaton and liberation, which would be about \$200 or

dacks and illerate them is early in May. They will not need any feeding or care after liberation, and will be amply able to shift for themselves in the wild state, as they have always lived wild in the forest. The elk which have been liberated in the Adirondacks during the past five years have done well, and the State Forest, Fish and Game Commission in its last report gives the number of wild elk in the Adirondacks as 200, as against twenty two in 1901. I expect during the next few years to receive additional gifts of elk from public spirite rsons who are interested in the experiment of reintroducing the cik, as well as the moose and beaver, into their former homes in the Adirondacks so that there will always be ample infusion of new blood into the Adirondack herds to prevent inbreeding. The experience of the last few winters has shown that the clk withstand deep snow and severe cold even better than the Adirondack deer. I shall be glad to hear from any friend of the Adirondacks who would feel disposed to bear the expense of transporting and liberating these elk. Prompt aid is requested, as there are numerous details to be attended to.
New York, Jan. 27. 212 East 105th street.

On the Occasional Value of Big Words.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: I Am one of great multitude who admire THE SUN for preeful, incisive and vigorous English. Time again THE SUN advises the use of simple and easily inderstood words. As a matter of fact, all authorities on good English recommend the use of the simplest words. Yet in to day's issue of your paper, under the caption "A Good Job," you com-mence a paragraph thus: "Particularly should all honest newspapers, dally or hebdomadal, be glad of the courage and celerity, and proud of the artistic thoroughness with which Collier's and its counsel have finished this good job."

I asked at least a dozen persons to day the mean ing of the word "hebdomadai." Three of them were lawyers. Only one was able to give the meaning. Now I want to know why THE SUN used the word "nebdomadal" instead of its synonym "week-ly." Does not its use savor of pedantry?

Sometimes useful in avoiding a repetition of the word weekly. Sometimes useful for educational purposes, as in the case of two of

Boston's Waltzing Mayor.

From the Boston Record. The Mayor is a very graceful and confident waitzer, and his dancing at a ball, such as the one in Revere Hall given by the Prince Edward Islanders, is always immensely popular. He has al-ways enjoyed dancing, and in mixing with the people in his political-social campaigns has frequently counted five or six dances a week to his

TWO LETTERS.

G. Washington Seeks a Surveyor-A Silent

General and a Fluent Colonel. A letter from George Washington which used to be in the Houghton Seminary for Young Women, at Clinton, N. Y., was sold at auction at 20 East Twentieth street last evening by the Merwin-Clayton Company, and brought \$85. This is the letter:

PHILADELPHIA, 12th Sept., 1798. DEAR SIR: By a recurrence to the acts of the last Session of Congress you will find one, for disposing of the ungranted lands No Wst of the Ohio, and for appointing a Surveyor General for the purposes therein mentioned, and you may have heard that Mr. DeWitt, who was Geographer to the Army at the close of the War, after the decease of Mr. Erskine, and at present Surveyor General of the State of New York (a man of profound knowledge in mathematics and sufficiently skilled in astronomy) was nominated to that office, and has declined the acceptance of it.

It is yet vacant, and you have been mentioned to me as a gentleman to whom it might be acceptable.

Without taking then a circuitous route [sic] to ascertain this fact, I shall apply immediately to yourself for information and will frankly ask, because I am sure you will candidly answer (if the appointment should meet your wishes) whether your knowledge in mathematics-practical surveying and so much of astronomy as is useful to a skilfull exercise of the latter, for discovering the Latitude, Meridian, &c., now are, or easily could be made familiar to you? These questions are propounded because affirmative

qualifications are essential. As the season & circumstances begin now to press for an appointment, and as my continuance here, and the road I shall travel back to Virginia (for the purpose of returning with my family for the winter) are somewhat uncertain, I request the favor of you to put your answer to this letter under cover to the Secretary of State, who will be directed to open it, and to fill up the blank commission, which I shall deposit in his office, with your name, if you are disposed to accept it, or with that of another Gentleman, who is held in contemplation, if you do not. You may, if it is not too troublesome address a duplicate to me at Mount Vernon, to remain in the Post Office at Alexandria until called for.

With great esteem & respect, I am, Dear Sir, your Very Hble Servt,

G. WASHINGTON. The Houble JAMES CAMP.

A letter from Gen. Grant dated "Head-quarters, Milliken Bend, La., April 9, 1863," to Gen. Hurlbut, commanding the Sixteenth Army Corps, sold for \$23. It said: Suppress the press of Memphis for giving aid and comfort to the enemy by publishing every move made here. Arrest the editor of the Bulletin, and send him here a prisoner for his publication of present plans. I am satisfied that much has found its way into the public press through that incorrigibly gassy man, Col. Bissell of the Eng. Regt. him to you, thinking he could not do so much harm there as here. His tongue will have to

tied, if there is anything going on where Family All Work at One Trade. From the Chicago Tribune.

he is which you don't want made public

It is not often that a man trains his whole It is not often that a man trains his whole family to one trade, especially when the family is large. It is not often that all the members of a family want to work at one thing, particularly when they are about evenly divided as to sex.

The family of Euclid N. Cobb of Monmouth, Warren county, Ill., is a striking exception to this rule. There are in Mr. Cobb's family four boys and six girls, and there isn't a member of the family, including the mother and the father, that isn't a butter maker, and all save the younger, who have not received a full course of instruction, are artists at the work. The latter have a natural inclination for the occupation, and although artists at the inclination for the occupation, and although they are mere children as yet they take to the trade with the same degree of delight the trade with the same degree of delight that a duck takes to water.

Some of the young men of this famous dairy family are now superintending dairy farms, and others are fitting themselves for the same kind of work. All the ten children have received or are receiving a thorough common and high school education, and then they are drilled or are being drilled by a no less thorough practice in butter making. The oldest of the children learned from the father and mother, others learned from both father and mother and sister and brother, until it has occurred that the whole family has taught one another.

has taught one another Girl Member of Stock Exchange.

From the Memphis News-Scimitar Miss Lean Kiein, aged is, who cast a vote in the Merchants' Exchange election this week, is perhaps the only woman member of an exchange in the United States, if not in the world. She represents a Chicago grain company. She goes on 'Change and buys and sells with as much ease and composure as the oldest veterans, and her ventures are generally successful. Miss Leah Klein, ag

as the oldest veterans, and her ventures are generally successful.

Miss Klein came into prominence with the exchange recently. A grain company called its manager to Chicago some time ago, and left Miss Klein temporarily in charge. Another manager was to have been sent to take the place of the former one, but so well did Miss Klein perform her duties that the company has failed to send another man, and she is now the general manager.

The members of the exchange became aware of the fact that Miss Klein would cast a vote for her company and prepared for it. As soon as she had voted and was ready to leave the hall a committee composed of H. B. Sculoss and T. B. Andrews escorted Miss Klein to the stand, and President Harry P. Johnson presented her with a diamond ring.

On the Zambesi Express.

ring.

From South Afric There is not much incident on the trip, hough the life at wayside stations when

though the life at wayside stations when the engine stops for a drink is always interesting. At Mochudo two tame ostriches walked majestically up and down beside the train, their little heads on a level with the passengers, who sometimes would hand them a biscuit.

I was told to keep my camera out of sight, or they would gobble it up. A man was lighting a cigarette at one of the carriage windows when one of the ostriches bit from his hand and swallowed a box of matches. I understand they lit only on the box, so the probability of the lucifers igniting on any of the stray bits of bottles on the staircase going down was minimized.

going down was minimized. For Ones That Needed It Most

From the Providence Journal. Gen. Frederick D. Grant was praising the ntelligence of a certain Colonel. intelligence of a certain Colonel.

"He it is," he said, "of whom they tell the church parade story. His men were drawn up for church parade one Sunday morning, but the church was undergoing repairs and could not accommodate all.

"Sergeant-Major," said the Colonel 'tell all the men who don't want to go to church to fail out on the reverse flauls.

"About 60 per cent. of the men quickly and gladly fell out.

"'Now, Sergeant-Major,' said the Colonel, 'dismiss the men who didn't fall out and march the others into church. They need it most."

To the Editor of The Sun-S(r) 1 beg to express my appreciation and admiration of all Mr Henderson's articles and criticisms in THE SUN. but more particularly his dissertation on "Charla-tans in Singing" in yesterday's Issue. I have studied singing for several years, the first two or three of which were wasted owing to incompetent instruction.

Some people take offence at Mr. Henderson's writings on the ground that he is too severe. They forget that the profession of a critic is to criticise, not to flatter. What we need to have shown to us is our weak spots. The good points will usually take care of themselves. I wish that yesterday's article might find its way into the hands of young singers, or those contemplating the study of sing ing, that they might "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest." If the teachers were less given to flattery instead of palastaking efforts and honest criticism the public would not be obliged to listen to the pitiful efforts of what your critic is pleased to call (and rightly, too.) "half baked performers."

As an illustration of charlatans: An acquaint ance of mine has recently been taken under the guiding hand of a professor (b) of singing, who assures her an operatic training and guarantees to make her a competent singer in a little more than a year. Think of it! As a matter of fact, the girl may, if she works hard and faithfully for a couple of years, get her voice in shape to appear with some burlesque company, nothing more. And this is only one case of hundreds in New York and

elsewhere. Let us hope that Mr. Henderson will continue his good work and that the seed will fall on good

BROOKLYN, Jan. 29.